SWELLENDAM
MUNICIPALITY

[These financial statements have not been audited]

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2010

SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

GENERAL INFORMATION

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Swellendam is a local municipality performing the functions as set out in the Constitution. (Act no 105 of 1996

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND LEGAL FORM

South African Category B Municipality (Local Municipality) as defined by the Municipal Structures Act. (Act no 117 of 1998)

JURISDICTION

The Swellendam includes the following areas:
Swellendam
Barrydale
Suurbraak
Buffeljagrsivier
Malagas
Infanta

MAYOR

Mr J. Jansen

MAYORAL COMMITTEE

Mr J. Jansen - Executive Mayor
Mr M.J. Koch - Deputy Mayor
Mr J. du Toit Loubser - Speaker
Mr P. Kees - Member

(ACTING) MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Mr M. Steenkamp

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr H Krapohl

REGISTERED OFFICE

49 Voortrek Street
SWELLENDAM
6740

AUDITORS

Office of the Auditor General (WC),
Private Bag X1,
Chempet, 7442

PRINCIPLE BANKERS

FNB Swellendam, P.O. Box 10, Swellendam

ATTORNEYS

Powell Kelly Veldman, P.O. Box 18, Swellendam

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Municipal Finance Management Act (Act no 56 of 2003)
Division of Revenue Act
The Income Tax Act
Value Added Tax Act
Municipal Structures Act (Act no 117 of 1998)
Municipal Systems Act (Act no 32 of 2000)
Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations
Water Services Act (Act no 108 of 1997)
Housing Act (Act no 107 of 1997)
Municipal Property Rates Act (Act no 6 of 2004)
Electricity Act (Act no 41 of 1987)
Skills Development Levies Act (Act no 9 of 1999)
Employment Equity Act (Act no 55 of 1998)
Unemployment Insurance Act (Act no 30 of 1966)
Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act no 75 of 1997)
Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005
Collective Agreements
Infrastructure Grants
SALBC Leave Regulations

SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MEMBERS OF THE SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

WARD	COUNCILLOR
1	Mr J. du Toit Loubser
2	Mr P. Kees
3	Mr A.R. Thompson
4	Mr J.H. Zass
5	Mr J. Jansen
Proportional	Ms D.P. Mtila
Proportional	Mr J.A. Matthysen
Proportional	Mr M.J. Koch
Proportional	Mr D. Govender
Proportional	Mr S.S. Njwayise
Proportional	Mr FC Joseph

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I am responsible for the preparation of these annual financial statements, which are set out on pages 1 to 68 in terms of Section 126 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act and which I have signed on behalf of the Municipality.

Mr M. Steenkamp
(ACTING) MUNICIPAL MANAGER

01. 04. 2011
Date

SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 R	2009 R
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Net Assets		**84,657,792**	**80,063,564**
Capital Replacement Reserve	2	-	7,285,965
Housing Development fund	2	3,945,023	3,865,581
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		80,712,768	68,912,018
Non-Current Liabilities		**23,130,769**	**24,294,037**
Long-term Liabilities	3	16,341,662	17,618,900
Employee benefits	4	6,789,107	6,675,137
Non-Current Provisions	5	-	-
Current Liabilities		**61,362,382**	**26,444,563**
Consumer Deposits	6	944,599	913,033
Current Employee benefits	7	3,318,800	2,276,916
Provisions	8	-	-
Trade and other payables	9	11,593,476	9,565,922
Unspent Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	10	39,752,398	7,282,098
Taxes	11.1	4,475,871	3,658,279
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	-	1,015,871
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	3	1,277,238	1,732,444
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		**169,150,943**	**130,802,164**
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets		**113,137,403**	**93,531,089**
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	109,502,506	90,256,488
Investment Property	13	2,508,635	2,508,635
Intangible Assets	14	481,841	59,776
Long-Term Receivables	15	644,421	706,191
Current Assets		**56,013,540**	**37,271,075**
Inventory	16	477,672	206,049
Trade Receivables from exchange transactions	17	6,822,936	4,592,161
Trade and Other Receivables from non-exchange transa	18	6,517,718	7,753,695
Unpaid Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	10	133,481	-
Operating Lease Asset	19.1	1,134	583
Taxes	11.2	4,697,534	4,460,698
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables	15	59,916	65,834
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	37,303,148	20,192,055
Total Assets		**169,150,943**	**130,802,164**

SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 (Actual) R	2009 (Restated) R	Correction of error R	2009 (Previously reported) R
REVENUE					
Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions		**54,826,206**	**46,860,371**	**860,733**	**45,999,637**
Taxation Revenue		**19,527,485**	**15,815,252**	-	**15,815,252**
Property taxes	21	19,527,485	15,815,252	-	15,815,252
Transfer Revenue		**33,446,143**	**26,948,161**	**303,354**	**26,644,807**
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	22	13,720,351	14,032,444	303,354	13,729,091
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	22	19,725,792	12,915,716	-	12,915,716
Other Revenue		**1,852,578**	**4,096,958**	**557,380**	**3,539,578**
Actuarial Gains	4	-	557,380	557,380	-
Fines		1,852,578	3,539,578	-	3,539,578
Revenue from Exchange Transactions		**59,656,884**	**53,099,088**	**473,734**	**52,625,354**
Service Charges	23	51,838,779	44,612,000	-	44,612,000
Rental of Facilities and Equipment		778,779	1,054,407	583	1,053,824
Interest Earned - external investments		1,414,052	2,319,810	473,152	1,846,658
Interest Earned - outstanding debtors		2,017,632	1,777,430	-	1,777,430
Licences and Permits		982,163	1,013,752	-	1,013,752
Agency Services		1,307,520	713,549	-	713,549
Other Income	24	1,317,958	1,608,140	-	1,608,140
Total Revenue		**114,483,089**	**99,959,459**	**1,334,468**	**98,624,991**
EXPENDITURE					
Employee related costs	25	34,455,997	30,005,090	(412,059)	30,417,150
Remuneration of Councillors	26	2,467,672	2,331,712	-	2,331,712
Debt Impairment	27	9,109,268	11,907,146	296,626	11,610,520
Depreciation and Amortisation		9,814,582	7,725,209	747,355	6,977,854
Repairs and Maintenance		13,615,688	10,152,466	(930,182)	11,082,648
Actuarial losses	4	73,828	8,460	8,460	-
Finance Charges	28	2,466,580	2,788,630	994,893	1,793,737
Bulk Purchases	29	17,004,657	13,669,656	-	13,669,656
Grants and Subsidies Paid	30	300,000	-	-	-
Operating Grant Expenditure		3,801,298	2,844,246	-	2,844,246
General Expenses	31	16,765,056	12,041,187	26,685	12,014,502
Total Expenditure		**109,874,626**	**93,473,802**	**731,777**	**92,742,025**
Operating Surplus for the Year		**4,608,463**	**6,485,657**	**602,691**	**5,882,966**
Loss on disposal of Property,Plant and Equipment		(14,235)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment		-	54,823	-	54,823
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		**4,594,228**	**6,540,480**	**602,691**	**5,937,789**

SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Housing Development Fund	Capital Replacement Reserve	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)	Total
	R	R	R	R
Balance at 1 JULY 2008	**3,675,728**	**6,974,425**	**70,544,664**	**81,194,817**
Correction of error - Refer note 33.13		-	(326,549)	**(326,549)**
Change in Accounting policy - Refer to note 32.05		-	(7,386,133)	**(7,386,133)**
Restated Balance at 1 JULY 2008	**3,675,728**	**6,974,425**	**62,831,982**	**73,482,135**
Net Surplus for the year		-	6,540,480	**6,540,480**
Transfer from CRR		3,500,000	(3,500,000)	-
Property, plant and equipment purchased		(3,167,847)	3,167,847	-
Transfer to Housing Development Fund	189,853		(189,853)	-
Balance at 30 JUNE 2009	**3,865,581**	**7,306,578**	**68,850,456**	**81,216,218**
Correction of error - Refer note 33.13		(20,614)	61,562	**40,949**
Restated Balance at 30 JUNE 2009	**3,865,581**	**7,285,965**	**68,912,018**	**81,257,167**
Net Surplus for the year	-	-	4,594,228	**4,594,228**
Transfer from CRR	-	(7,285,965)	7,285,965	-
Transfer to Housing Development Fund	79,443	-	(79,443)	-
Balance at 30 JUNE 2010	**3,945,023**	**-**	**80,712,768**	**85,851,395**

SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 R	2009 R
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from ratepayers, government and other		110,651,046	96,246,026
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(62,359,094)	(71,680,054)
Cash generated by operations	35	48,291,952	24,606,921
Interest Received		3,431,684	4,097,240
Interest Paid	28	(2,466,580)	(2,788,630)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		**49,257,055**	**25,915,531**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	12	(28,958,861)	(25,957,660)
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed Assets		-	54,823
Purchase of Intangible Assets		(538,038)	-
Increase in Long-term Receivables	15	67,687	60,601
Net Cash from Investing Activities		**(29,429,213)**	**(25,842,236)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans repaid		-	2,017,348
New loans raised		(1,732,444)	(1,857,811)
Increase/(Decrease) in Consumer Deposits		31,566	58,731
Net Cash from Financing Activities		**(1,700,878)**	**218,268**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**18,126,965**	**291,563**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		19,176,184	18,884,621
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	36	37,303,148	19,176,184
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**18,126,964**	**291,563**

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES NOTES APPLIED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise.

These annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Directive 5 "Determining the GRAP Reporting Framework", issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The standards are summarised as follows:

GRAP 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
GRAP 2	Cash Flow Statements
GRAP 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
GRAP 4	The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
GRAP 5	Borrowing Costs
GRAP 6	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
GRAP 7	Investments in Associate
GRAP 8	Interests in Joint Ventures
GRAP 9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions
GRAP 10	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics
GRAP 11	Construction Contracts
GRAP 12	Inventories
GRAP 13	Leases
GRAP 14	Events after the reporting date
GRAP 16	Investment Property
GRAP 17	Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)
GRAP 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
GRAP 100	Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
GRAP 101	Agricultural
GRAP 102	Intangible assets
IPSAS 20	Related Party Disclosure
IFRS 3 (AC140)	Business Combinations
IFRS 4 (AC141)	Insurance Contracts
IFRS 6 (AC143)	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources
IFRS 7 (AC144)	Financial Instruments: Disclosure
IAS 12 (AC102)	Income Taxes

IAS 19 (AC116)	Employee Benefits
IAS 32 (AC125)	Financial Instruments: Presentation
IAS 39 (AC133)	Recognition and Measurement
SIC – 20 (AC421)	Income Taxes – Recovery of Revaluated Non-Depreciable Assets
SIC – 25 (AC425)	Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status on an Entity or its Shareholders
SIC – 29 (AC429)	Service Concessions Arrangements – Disclosures
IFRIC 2 (AC435)	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments
IFRIC 4 (AC437)	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
IFRIC 9 (AC442)	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
IFRIC 12 (AC445)	Service Concession Arrangements
IFRIC 13 (AC446)	Customer Loyalty Programmes
IFRIC 14 (AC447) IAS19	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
IFRIC 15 (AC448)	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate
IFRIC 16 (AC449)	Hedges in a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation

Accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions not covered by the above GRAP have been developed in accordance with paragraphs 7, 11 and 12 of GRAP 3.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied except where an exemption or transitional provision has been granted, are disclosed below.

Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is permitted or required by a Standard of GRAP.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated. The details of any changes in accounting policies are explained in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements.

In terms of Directive 4: "Transitional Provisions for Medium and Low Capacity Municipalities" issued by the Accounting Standards Board the municipality has adopted the transitional provisions for the following GRAP Standards:

GRAP 12 – Inventories;
GRAP 13 – Leases;
GRAP 16 – Investment Property;
GRAP 17 – Property, Plant and Equipment;
GRAP 19 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets;
GRAP 100 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
GRAP 102 – Intangible Assets.

1.2. PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Amounts reflected in the financial statements are in South African Rand and at actual values. No financial values are given in an abbreviated display format. No foreign exchange transactions are included in the statements.

1.3. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.4. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Budget information in accordance with GRAP 1 has been provided in the notes to the financial statements.

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated, unless a standard of GRAP does not require the restatements of comparative information. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Where material accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.5. STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following GRAP standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the municipality:

GRAP 18	Segment Reporting
GRAP 21	Impairment of non-cash-generating assets
GRAP 23	Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)
GRAP 24	Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
GRAP 25	Employee Benefits
GRAP 26	Impairment of cash-generating assets
GRAP 103	Heritage Assets
GRAP 104	Financial Instruments

These standards, amendments and interpretations will not have a significant impact on the municipality once implemented.

Principles of GRAP 23 were applied in formulating the accounting treatment of non-exchange revenue, where the application of only GAMAP 9, as required by GRAP 9 until GRAP 23 is effective, is insufficient.

1.6. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Municipality will not incur a foreign currency liability other than that allowed by the MFMA.

1.7. RESERVES

1.7.1 Housing Development Fund

The Housing Development Fund was established in terms of the Housing Act, (Act No. 107 of 1997). Loans from National and Provincial Government, used to finance housing selling schemes undertaken by the Municipality, were extinguished on 1 April 1998 and transferred to the Housing

Development Fund. Housing selling schemes, both completed and in progress as at 1 April 1998, were also transferred to the Housing Development Fund. In terms of the Housing Act, all proceeds from housing developments, which include rental income and sale of houses, must be paid into the Housing Development Fund. Monies standing to the credit of the Housing Development Fund can be used only to finance housing developments within the municipal area subject to the approval of the Provincial MEC responsible for housing.

1.7.2 Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the provision of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus / (deficit) to the CRR. The cash in the CRR can only be utilized to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus / (Deficit) are credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilized.

1.8. LEASES

1.8.1 Municipality as Lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the municipality. Transfer of ownership is not required to be recognised as a finance lease. Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are initially recognised at the lower of the asset's fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and unguaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset plus any direct costs incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the leased assets are accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policies applicable to property, plant and equipment or intangibles. The lease liability is reduced by the lease payments, which are allocated between the lease finance cost and the capital repayment using the effective interest rate method. Lease finance costs are expensed when incurred. The accounting policies relating to derecognition of financial instruments are applied to lease payables.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.8.2 Municipality as Lessor

Under a finance lease, the municipality recognises the lease payments to be received in terms of a lease agreement as an asset (receivable). The receivable is calculated as the sum of all the minimum lease payments to be received, plus any unguaranteed residual accruing to the municipality, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The receivable is reduced by the capital portion of the lease instalments received, with the interest portion being recognised as interest revenue on a time proportionate basis. The accounting policies relating to derecognition and impairment of financial instruments are applied to lease receivables.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.9. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS

Unspent conditional grants are financial liabilities that are separately reflected on the Statement of Financial Position. They represent unspent government grants, subsidies and contributions from the public.

This liability always has to be cash-backed. The following provisions are set for the creation and utilisation of this creditor:

- Unspent conditional grants are recognised as a liability when the grant is received.
- When grant conditions are met an amount equal to the conditions met are transferred to revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.
- The cash which backs up the creditor is invested until it is utilised.
- Interest earned on the investment is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor. If it is the Municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.10. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the municipality has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made. Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect is material, non-current provisions are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the market's current assessment of the time value of money, adjusted for risks specific to the liability (for example in the case of obligations for the rehabilitation of land).

The municipality does not recognise a contingent liability or contingent asset. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A provision for restructuring costs is recognised only when the following criteria over and above the recognition criteria of a provision have been met:

(a) The municipality has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring identifying at least:

- the business or part of a business concerned;
- the principal locations affected;
- the location, function and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
- the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
- when the plan will be implemented.

(b) The municipality has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

The amount recognised as a provision shall be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Provisions shall be reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, the provision shall be reversed.

1.11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(a) Post Retirement Medical obligations

The municipality provides post-retirement medical benefits by subsidizing the medical aid contributions of certain retired staff according to the rules of the medical aid funds. Council pays 70% as contribution and the remaining 30% are paid by the members. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The present value of the defined benefit liability is actuarially determined in accordance with IAS 19 – Employee benefits (using a discount rate applicable to high quality government bonds). The plan is unfunded.

These contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution. The unrecognised liability was calculated by means of the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. The liability in respect of current pensioners is regarded as fully accrued, and is therefore not split between a past (or accrued) and future in-service element. The liability is recognised at the fair value of the obligation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

(b) Long Service awards

Long service awards are provided to employees who achieve certain pre-determined milestones of service within the municipality. The municipality's obligation under these plans is valued by independent qualified actuaries periodically and the corresponding liability is raised. Payments are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation.

(c) Accrued Leave Pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total amount of leave days due to employees at year end and also on the total remuneration package of the employee.

(d) Bonus

Provision is made for annual bonuses at year end. Annual bonuses are paid to officials after every 12 months of completed service. The value of the provision at year end is based on past services already delivered by all officials that entitle them to a bonus in a future period.

1.12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1.12.1 Initial Recognition

The municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional provisions in Directive 4 for the measurement of property, plant and equipment. Only provisional amounts are included in the financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the assets acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). It the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

1.12.2 Subsequent Measurement – Revaluation Model

Subsequent to initial recognition, Land and Buildings are carried at a revalued amount, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Notes to the Financial Statements, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is credited directly to a revaluation surplus reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in surplus or deficit, except to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

1.12.3 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset.

1.12.4 *Depreciation and Impairment*

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives

	Years		*Years*
Infrastructure		**Other**	
Roads and Paving	10-25	Buildings	100
Pedestrian Malls	20	Specialist vehicles	10-20
Electricity	20-30	Other vehicles	5-7
Water	15-20	Office equipment	3-7
Sewerage	15-20	Furniture and fittings	5-15
Housing	30	Watercraft	15
		Bins and containers	5
Community		Specialised plant and Equipment	5-15
Buildings	100	Other plant and Equipment	2-5
Recreational Facilities	20-30	Landfill sites	20
Security	5	Quarries	25
Halls	100	Emergency equipment	5-15
Libraries	100	Computer equipment	5
Parks and gardens	15-20		
Other assets	15-20		
Heritage Assets and Land			
Heritage Assets	50-Infinite		
Land	Infinite		
Finance lease assets			
Office equipment	3		
Other assets	5-6		

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date for any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The impairment charged to the Statement of Financial Performance is the excess of the carrying value over the recoverable amount.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.12.5 *De-recognition*

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

1.13.1 Initial Recognition

The municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional provisions in Directive 4 for the measurement of intangible assets. Only provisional amounts are included in the financial statements.

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

An asset meets the identifiability criterion in the definition of an intangible asset when it:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, asset or liability; or
- arises from contractual rights (including rights arising from binding arrangements) or other legal rights (excluding rights granted by statute), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

The municipality recognises an intangible asset in its Statement of Financial Position only when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally generated intangible assets are subject to strict recognition criteria before they are capitalised. Research expenditure is never capitalised, while development expenditure is only capitalised to the extent that:

- the municipality intends to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
- it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset;
- the municipality has the resources to complete the project; and
- it is probable that the municipality will receive future economic benefits or service potential.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Where an intangible asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an intangible asset is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

1.13.2 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments. The cost of an intangible asset is amortised over the useful life where that useful

life is finite. Where the useful life is indefinite, the asset is not amortised but is subject to an annual impairment test.

1.13.3 *Amortisation and Impairment*

Amortisation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. Amortisation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are amortised separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The annual amortisation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Intangible Assets	Years
Computer Software	3

1.13.4 *De-recognition*

Intangible assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.14. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

1.14.1 *Initial Recognition*

The municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional provisions in Directive 4 for the measurement of investment property.

Investment property shall be recognised as an asset when, and only when:

- it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity, and
- the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property includes property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both land and buildings held under a finance lease) held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service delivery objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations.

At initial recognition, the municipality measures investment property at cost including transaction costs once it meets the definition of investment property. However, where an investment property was acquired through a non-exchange transaction (i.e. where it acquired the investment property for no or a nominal value), its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the municipality accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at date of completion.

1.14.2 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of investment property are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

1.14.3 Depreciation and Impairment

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Investment Property	Years
Buildings	100

1.14.4 De-recognition

Investment property is derecognised when it is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits expected from the use of the investment property. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of investment property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.15. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

1.15.1 Initial Recognition

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

1.15.2 Subsequent Measurement

Non-current assets held for sale (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale, or while it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale.

Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.16. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date, as measured by either the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs or surveys of work done or completion of a physical proportion of the contract work.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent that contract costs incurred are recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

1.17. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the municipality estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the municipality estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement.

1.18. INVENTORIES

1.18.1 Initial Recognition

Inventories comprise current assets held for sale, consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are initially recognised at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus non-recoverable taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition. Where inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.

Where inventory is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of the item on the date acquired.

1.18.2 Subsequent Measurement

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value unless they are to be distributed at no or

nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down in this way. Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

In general, the basis of allocating cost to inventory items is the weighted average method.

1.19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, annuity loans and trade and other payables.

1.19.1 Initial Recognition

Financial instruments are initially recognised when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability

1.19.2 Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets are categorised according to their nature as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, or available for sale. Financial Liabilities are categorised as either at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities carried at amortised cost ("other"). The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on this categorisation and, in the absence of an approved GRAP Standard on Financial Instruments, is in accordance with IAS 39.

1.19.2.1 Investments

Investments, which include listed government bonds, unlisted municipal bonds, fixed deposits and short-term deposits invested in registered commercial banks, are categorised as either held-to-maturity where the criteria for that categorisation are met, or as loans and receivables, and are measured at amortised cost. Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairments and is calculated as being the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows flowing from the instrument. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.19.2.2 Trade and Other Receivables

For amounts due from debtors carried at amortised cost, the municipality first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Objective evidence of impairment includes significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 90 days overdue). If the municipality determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset,

whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the municipality. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognised in the income statement.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, if material. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

1.19.2.3 *Trade Payables and Borrowings*

Financial liabilities consist of trade payables and borrowings. They are categorised as financial liabilities held at amortised cost, are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using an effective interest rate, which is the initial carrying amount, less repayments, plus interest.

1.19.2.4 *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, highly liquid deposits and net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets: loans and receivables.

Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdraft are expensed as incurred. Amounts owing in respect of bank overdrafts are categorised as financial liabilities: other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

1.19.3 De-recognition of Financial Instruments

1.19.3.1 *Financial Assets*

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the municipality has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the municipality

has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognised to the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the municipality could be required to repay.

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the municipality may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

1.19.3.2 *Financial Liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.19.4 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.20. REVENUE

1.20.1 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions refers to transactions where the municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount.

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable. Penalty interest on unpaid rates is recognised on a time proportionate basis as an exchange transaction.

Fines constitute both spot fines and summonses. Revenue from spot fines and summonses is recognised when payment is received.

Revenue from public contributions and donations is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and first becomes available for use by the municipality. Where public contributions have been received but the municipality has not met the related conditions, it is recognised as an unspent public contribution (liability).

Revenue from third parties i.e. insurance payments for assets impaired, are recognised when it can be measured reliably and is not being offset against the related expenses of repairs or renewals of the impaired assets.

Contributed property, plant and equipment is recognised when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and become available for use by the municipality.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003) and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible councillors or officials is virtually certain.

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, a municipality recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability will be recognised as revenue.

1.20.2 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the municipality directly in return for services rendered/ goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter cards are recognised at the point of sale.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation for residential and business properties are levied monthly based on a fixed tariff.

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter cards is recognised at the point of sale.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Dividends are recognised on the date that the Municipality becomes entitled to receive the dividend.

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods are passed to the consumer.

Revenue arising out of situations where the municipality acts as an agent on behalf of another entity (the principal) is limited to the amount of any fee or commission payable to the municipality as compensation for executing the agreed services.

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The amount of revenue arising on a transaction is usually determined by agreement between the entity and the purchaser or user of the asset or service. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity.

In most cases, the consideration is in the form of cash or cash equivalents and the amount of revenue is the amount of cash or cash equivalents received or receivable. However, when the inflow of cash or cash equivalents is deferred, the fair value of the consideration may be less than the nominal amount of cash received or receivable. When the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The imputed rate of interest is the more clearly determinable of either:

- The prevailing rate for a similar instrument of an issuer with a similar credit rating; or
- A rate of interest that discounts the nominal amount of the instrument to the current cash sales price of the goods or services.

The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised as interest revenue and in accordance with the relevant Standards of GRAP on Financial Instruments.

When goods or services are exchanged or swapped for goods or services which are of a similar nature and value, the exchange is not regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. When goods are sold or services are rendered in exchange for dissimilar goods or services, the exchange is regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. The revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. When the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services given up, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.

1.20.3 Grants, Transfers and Donations (Non-Exchange Revenue)

Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised when the resources that have been transferred meet the criteria for recognition as an asset. A corresponding liability is raised to the extent that the grant, transfer or donation is conditional. The liability is transferred to revenue as and when the conditions attached to the grant are met. Grants without any conditions attached are recognised as revenue when the asset is recognised.

1.21. RELATED PARTIES

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions. It includes full-time councillors, being the Executive Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Speaker. Key management personnel is defined as the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

1.22. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state and expenditure in a form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003). Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.23. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 200), the Public Office Bearers Act, and (Act. No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.24. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and could have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

All known contingent liabilities are reflected in the financial statements.

1.26. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the process of applying the Municipality's accounting policy, management has made the following significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Operating lease commitments – the Municipality as lessor

The Municipality has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Municipality has determined that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties, and so accounts for them as operating leases.

Pension and other post-employment benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other employment medical benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Impairment of trade receivables

The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This was performed per service-identifiable categories across all classes of debtors.

Property, plant and equipment

The useful lives of assets are based on management's estimation. Management considers the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate. The estimation of residual values of assets is also based on management's judgement whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and in what condition they will be at that time.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring contingent liabilities. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material using actuarial valuations.

Revenue Recognition

Accounting Policy 1.20.1 on Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions and Accounting Policy 1.20.2 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recognised by management of the municipality.

In making their judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and GAMAP 9: Revenue, as far as Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions is concerned (see Basis of Preparation note 1.20 above). Specifically, whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when services are rendered, whether the service has been performed. The management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

1.27. TAXES – VALUE ADDED TAX

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amounts of value added tax. The net amount of Value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

1.28. AMENDED DISCLOSURE POLICY

Amendments to accounting policies are reported as and when deemed necessary based on the relevance of any such amendment to the format and presentation of the financial statements. The principal amendments to matters disclosed in the current financial statements include fundamental errors, and the treatment of assets financed by external grants.